METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE—THE OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK, LONDON, 1934

[Review]

This book illustrates what can be done in the way of compactness without sacrifice of necessary detail. It is the latest addition to a distinguished series; the earlier volumes were called "Instructions for Meteorological Observers."

The book is divided into three main sections: Part I contains instructions for making routine observations at the normal climatological stations, in addition to notes on the care and exposure of instruments; part II deals with the automatic registering instruments that are not included ordinarily in the usual station equipment; while part III consists of tables for the reduction of barometric data. An appendix contains cloud photographs.

The plan of the volume is excellent; it combines instructions for the care, operation, and exposure of the various instruments with details of the proper methods of taking observations; and, in addition, includes many interesting items of information as to the "why" of certain procedures. The system of designating and classifying stations differs from that of the United States Weather Bureau; but the Handbook is a useful reference manual for anyone.

The cloud illustrations are excellent. The cumulonimbus is particularly fine; the anvil cloud is an impressive sight, as good photographs of such a distinctive type are rare. The altostratus illustration is a fine representation of a type difficult to portray accurately.—*W. A. Mattice.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, *in charge of Library*

RECENT ADDITIONS

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

Arnold, J. Howard

The theory of the psychrometer. 1933. pp. 255–262, 334–340. 27 cm. (Physics. Vol. 4. July and September 1933.)

Gorczynski, Ladislas

Climat solaire de Nice et de la Côte d'Azur. Nice. 1934. vii, 208 p. ill., tables. 24 cm. (Mémoire IV de l'Association des Naturalistes de Nice et des Alpes-Maritimes. "Riviera Scientifique," années 1933–34.)

Great Britain. Meteorological office

Monthly frequency tables, being summaries of observations of horizontal visibility. 1927–33. London. 1927–34. 31½ cm.

Jones, L. R., and Gilbert, W. W.

Lightning injury to potato and cotton plants. n. d. pp. 94–102. pl. 27 cm. (Repr. from Phytopathology, vol. 5, no. 2, April 1915.)

Lagaye, Jean de

Variation diurne et annuelle de la température au sommet du Puy de Dôme. [1933.] pp. 472–474. 24 cm. (Extrait du 66. Congrès des Sociétés savantes, 1933.)

Leick, Erich

Der Tau als Standortsfaktor. pp. 409–442. diagrs. 1934. (Reprint: Berichten der Deutsch. Botan. Gesellsch., Jahrg. 1933, Band 51, H. 10, ausgeg. 25. January 1934.)

Mills, C. A.

Acute appendicitis and the weather. Cincinnati. [1934.] 7 p. charts. table. 25½ cm. (Repr.: Jnl. medicine, Cincinnati, March 1934.)

Climate as a factor in the health of man. n. d. pp. 573–592. diagrs. 26 cm. (Repr.: Amer. jnl. hygiene, vol. 15, no. 2, March 1932.)

—— and Senior, Mrs. F. A.

Does climate affect the human conception rate? Chicago. n. d. 9 p. charts. 25½ cm. (Repr.: Archives of internal medicine, December 1930, vol. 46, pp. 921–929.)

Patton, C. A.

Some observations on forty-six years of Ohio weather. Wooster. 1934. 32 p. ill., tab. 23 cm. (Ohio agric'l exper. station. Bull. 544. December 1934.)

Schmidt, Wilhelm

Kleinklimatische Beobachtungen in Österreich. Leipzig & Wien. 1933. pp. 42–72. maps and fold. map. 24 cm. (Geogr. Jahresber. aus Österreich, 16. Band.)

Neue Wege meteorologischer Forschung und ihre Bedeutung für Praxis und Leben. n. d. pp. 79–114. ill. 23 cm. (Sonderdruck aus "Deutsche Forschung.")

Weickmann, L.

Die meteorologischen Ergebnisse der Polarfahrt des "Graf Zeppelin" Juli 1931. Leipzig. 1932. pp. 333–346. tables, fold., and plates. 22½ cm. (Abdruck: Bericht. Math.-phys. Klasse, Sächs. Akad. der Wissensch. zu Leipzig. 84 Band, 2 Nov. 1931.)

SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

SOLAR RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING JANUARY 1935

By IRVING F. HAND, Assistant in Solar Radiation Investigations

Measurements of the intensity of direct solar radiation at normal incidence are now made at Washington, D. C., Madison, Wis., and Lincoln, Nebr., by this Bureau; and by Harvard University, at Blue Hill, Mass. Summaries of all these observations are published regularly in the REVIEW.

At Washington the readings are made with a Marvin pyrheliometer for the most part, and with thermopiles and a Smithsonian silver-disk pyrheliometer for special purposes; all instruments are located on the campus of the American University, about 3 miles northwest of the central office of the Weather Bureau, 5½ miles northwest of the United States Capitol and 1½ miles northwest of the Naval Observatory. There are no manufacturing plants within 3 miles of the university, but increased suburban development has gradually increased pollution of the atmosphere by smoke.

At Madison the pyrheliometric equipment is located in North Hall, University of Wisconsin, on a bluff a short distance from the south shore of Lake Mendota. Most of the manufacturing establishments are in the eastern part of the city, but some contamination results from the